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Proprietor.

R. R.

BRUARY 8, 1875,

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THE ALPINE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI, SILVER MOUNTAIN, ALPINE COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878. NO. 811.

Alpine Chronicle.

Published Every Saturday,
By R. M. & A. C. FOLGER.
OFFICE, MAIN STREET, COR. PIPER.

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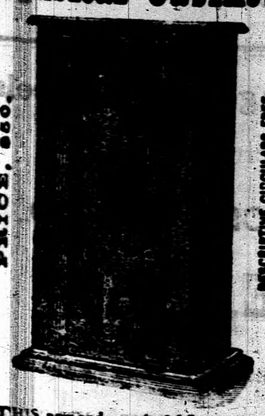

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THE CHRONICLE.

THE WEEK OF STRENGTH.

BY QUINCY.

Where are those heroes I would write—
Whose words as with a burning pen,
In tongue of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Brave Hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but hath its morn.

Brave Faith. Whene'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's dismay, the tempest's mirth—
Believe this—God rules the hosts of Heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Brave Love. Not love alone for one,
But reach on all—thy banner call,
And shame like the unfailing sun
Thy cherishing on all.

Thus gauge these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith, and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's meagre rations roll
Light when they else were blind.

RADS' JETTIES.

The improvement which Captain Eads has effected in the mouth of the Mississippi has suggested a gigantic enterprise by which a river of a uniform width of about half a mile, with a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, shall be fashioned out of the present stream. Captain Eads has announced a plan upon which he will undertake to accomplish this work, which is the same in principle which he has pursued in deepening the outlet of the river. As the river now runs, it threatens with overflow thousands of acres of the best land in the valley. Levees are maintained at great cost, which after all only serve as a partial protection. Captain Eads' plan is to direct the river, not out of its original channel, but in a line as straight as is consistent with its general course. Whenever a stream strikes one bank, it not only gradually wears away the bank, but the water "slants off" at an angle and pours against the opposite bank lower down the stream. Of course, in a nearly level country, with the bed of the river in a loam soil, the encroachments of the river on either side are constant, and are the source not only of vast alluvial deposits, but of a widening of the river and lessening its depth. The normal width of the Mississippi is about a half a mile, and when the channel is confined to that space, its depth is thirty feet. In these places there are no bars, no shoals nor snags. The river scours its bed in the narrow parts, and the current carries its sediment to some point where the current has less velocity. There the sediment is dropped, and shoals and bars are formed. Captain Eads' plan is not only to direct the course of the river where practicable, but to give it a nearly uniform width. This can be done by covering the sand-bars with brick and stone dams. Between these dams the sand will lodge and remain, and the water will thus be forced into its channel. Once confined within the natural limits, the water will perform the work of digging a channel deep enough to hold its volume. Uniformity in width compels uniformity in depth and in current. Captain Eads' idea is to eventually do away with the levee system entirely. The true principle is to lower the bed of the river instead of raising its banks. The construction of levees requires the wide and shallow places in the river to be enclosed, and thus caving banks constantly keep the water charged with sediment. Eventually the water will attack and destroy the levees themselves. Narrowing the channels is a cheaper and more permanent process of controlling the stream than mattressing the banks. The river is already narrow where it is deep, or rather it is deep because it is narrow. The cost of Captain Eads' plan would be enormous, but its benefits in proportion. It would extend deep water up into the very heart of the Mississippi Valley, and thus bring millions of acres of the very best wheat land in America upon navigable waters.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

The story of electricity forms the most romantic chapter in the history of science. The curious thing about it is, that it has been a progress from utter and absolute ignorance to the most familiar and extensive practical results. In all the other sciences—mechanics, optics, physiology, astronomy—there was a basis of common knowledge, consisting of many familiar facts to start with, and there is every rudiment of science in the loose observations of uninstructed people concerning things that fall within the range of ordinary experience. But electrical science had no such starting point—nothing was known by common people of any such agent. Lightning was hardly regarded as a terrestrial thing. It was the bolt of Jove, minister of God's wrath, or a malign agency of the prince of the powers of the air, a kind of preternatural phenomenon; and, when amber was rubbed and found to attract light bodies in a mysterious way, it was assumed to have a soul and to be a sacred thing. This little seed of the science did not germinate for thousands of years. It was an instructive test of the culture of the human mind and shows what an enormous amount of preliminary mental activity had to be expended before men were prepared to engage in the study of Nature. The natural world was filled with this force which we now call electrical; all things were pervaded by it, but it was beneath the surface; it did not strike the senses, compel attention; it could be discovered only by thought and the investigation could not commence until the human intellect had been turned in a systematic way upon natural things. But when experimental inquires in electricity were once begun, their results were so curious and peculiar that they exerted a powerful fascination over the wonder-loving, and by this stimulous the science grew rapidly. It has given rise to a brilliant series of electrical and magnetic discoveries, inventions, and useful applications, of the widest range and highest utility to civilization such as no other science has afforded. The intellectual movement has been from the zero of total ignorance, through long observation and experiment, up to the richest harvests of wonderful works.—*From Blackie's Table in Popular Science Monthly for April.*

It may not be generally known that common cooking soda is a sure remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake, if applied soon enough. An incision should be made to the depth of the wound made by the fangs of the snake, and into this cut the soda should be sprinkled. It will immediately bubble up and turn green, caused by the action of the soda in neutralizing the acid of the poison.

Russian Characteristics.

The whole government of Russia has been toned down from the Russia of twenty years ago. I witnessed in St. Petersburg the reception of the emperor upon his return from this war. After leaving his carriage to go to his palace the people crowded around him and pushed him about, as Americans would a politician. The reception was the most enthusiastic I ever saw, and he seemed to enjoy it thoroughly. It is true that some of the poorer classes of Russians are very ignorant, and the nation itself is not so far advanced in civilization as other European nations are, but it must be considered what a vast area of population there is to reach and civilize. The resources of the country are infinite. In the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea there are rivers of petroleum running away, and the mineral wealth of the country is enormous. But the Russians have not the energy which Americans possess, hence the great bulk of this wealth lies undeveloped. They import petroleum from this country. The people are more conservative and careful in taking risks than Americans are, although many rise from the lowest conditions to positions of affluence, and some make their fortunes rapidly. A shrewd, ignorant fellow will drop out there and become rich, just as they do in America. They have not the great inventive faculty of Americans and other peoples, and they are not very quick to adopt the improvements of other nations to their own use. For example, in their immense grain trade they do not use elevators, but handle this product altogether with shovels. They lose time in this way, and when their grain does get to market it is generally dirty and sells for less than it would otherwise bring; beside, it usually goes to market in bags, while in England and America they ship in bulk, which makes it less liable to spoil.

THE BIRDS OF THE SEA.

The birds that belong to the sea are very curious, and their number beyond all calculation. 'Every naked rock or surf-beaten cliff that rises over the immeasurable deserts of ocean, is the refuge of myriads of sea-birds; every coast from the poles to the equator, is covered with their legions, and far from the land their swarms hover over the solitudes of the deep.

The penguins are, perhaps, of all others, the birds that most widely depart from the ordinary type of their class. Their wings are adapted exclusively for motion in water, and they swim with such rapidity and perseverance, with the head alone out of water, that they frequently overtake fishes in fair pursuit. They live in the sea, and have been met with a thousand miles from the nearest known land. The larger birds of this kind sometimes weigh as much as eighty pounds, and in their stomachs have been found two pounds' weight of pebbles and large stones, swallowed, no doubt, to assist the gizzard to pound up the food submitted to its action.

The frigate bird, the petrel, and the albatross, seem to range through the air over the whole extent of ocean from coast to coast of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The pelican, also, and the cormorant are far more nearly dependent on water than land, and strictly belong to our present subject. They are all birds of powerful and rapid flight, feeding on fishes, and rarely seen far inland, though often stretching to great distances across wide expanses of sea. Thanks to them, we have those accumulated masses of guano which help to fertilize our lands. Some idea of the extent of these masses may be obtained when it is stated that, on the island of Ibuique alone, upwards of six millions of cubic feet of guano have been removed within the last thirty years, while, in the year 1854, not less than half a million of tons were exported from the Chincha Islands.

Sagacity of a Sheep.

Toby, the sheep, hated the whole canine race. One day when the captain and his pet were taking their usual walk on the promenade, there came on shore the skipper of a Falmouth ship, accompanied by a very large, formidable-looking dog. And the dog only resembled his master, as you observe dogs usually do. As soon as he saw Toby he commenced to set his dog upon him, but Toby had seen him coming and was quite *en garde*; so a long and fierce battle ensued, in which Toby was slightly wounded, and the dog's head was severely cut. Quite a crowd had assembled to witness the fight, and the ship's riggings were alive with sailors. At one time the brutal owner of the dog, seeing his pet getting worsted, attempted to assist him; but the crowd would have pitched him neck and crop into the river had he not desisted. At last both dog and sheep were exhausted and drew off as if by mutual consent. The dog seated himself close to the outer edge of the platform, which was about three feet higher than the river's bank, and Toby went, as he was wont to do, and stood between his master's legs, resting his head fondly on the captain's clasped hands, but never took his eyes off the foe. Just then a dog on board one of the ships happened to bark, and the Falmouth dog looked around. This was Toby's chance, and he did not miss it or his enemy either. He was upon him like a catapult. One furious blow knocked the dog off the platform, next moment Toby had leaped on top of him, and was chasing the yelling animal towards his own ship. There is no doubt Toby would have crossed the plank and followed him on board, had not his feet slipped and precipitated him into the river. A few minutes afterward, when Toby, dripping with wet, returned to the platform to look for his master, he was greeted with ringing cheers; and many was the piastre spent in treating our woolly friend to fruit. Toby was the hero of Galata from that hour, but the Falmouth dog never ventured on shore again, and his master as seldom as possible.—*From Chambers' Journal.*

Bird Lore.

In the Loch Valley there is a belief that the ravens never drink during June, because in that month they fed the prophet Elijah. In North Germany, Swabia, and Tyrol, a superstition prevails, that if the eggs are taken from a raven's nest, boiled, and replaced, the old raven will bring a root or stone to the nest, which he fetches from the sea. This "raven stone" is very valuable, for it confers great good fortune on its owner, and has likewise the power of rendering him invisible when worn on the arm. The stone is found in the nests of magpies as well as ravens, and as it makes the nest itself invisible, it must be sought with the aid of a mirror. In Pomerania and Rugen the method is somewhat different. The parent birds must have attained the age of one hundred years, and the would-be possessor of the precious "stone" must climb up and kill one of the young ravens, who must be a cock bird, and not over six weeks old. Then the aggressor descends taking careful note of the tree. The old raven immediately returns with the stone, which he puts in his son's beak, and, thereupon, both tree and nest become invisible. The man however, feels for the tree, and on reaching the nest he carries off the stone in triumph. Rugen folks declare that this feat can only be accomplished by the help of the devil, and that the man's soul is the price paid for such assistance. The Swabian peasantry maintain that the young ravens are nourished solely by the dew from heaven the first nine days of their existence. As they are naked, and of a bright color, the old birds do not believe they are their progeny, and consequently neglect to feed them; but they occasionally cast a glance at the nest and when the young ones begin to show a little black down on the breasts by the tenth day the parents bring them the first carrion.—*All the Year Round.*

Evils of Ignorance.

It is astonishing [illegible] thinker to discover, as he looks about him, how vast a mass of positive ignorance prevails, where he had fancied there must be clear and perfect knowledge.

We hear much said about the proportion of certain populations that can read and write, and the proficiency of some in the multiplication table is thrust before us as an evidence of high progress. But who comes forward to show us how much his pupils know of hygienic principles, and of the laws of light, heat, cold, ventilation, and proper food and clothing?

The air we breathe is the first absolutely essential requirement of existence. By respiration we live, and by wholesome respiration only can we live in health and have the full use of our mental and physical faculties. Yet, it is only necessary to enter at random almost any one of our churches, schools, offices, public conveyances, or places of general resort—to look at the construction of vehicles and buildings—in order to see what universal, absolute midnight ignorance prevails among the best population you can select, both in city and country. [illegible] and the same remark to the daily me[illegible] of our food, clothing, and habits. Improper nutriment, too light or too heavy clothing, particularly in attire for the head and the feet, late hours, excessive study, unrestrained indulgence, neglect of soap and water,—these slay their thousands, and tens of thousands, in all the countries claiming to be civilized.

It is hardly too much to say that nine-tenths of the diseases that afflict our race, spring directly from these causes alone; and there is no argument more convincing of the benevolence of God than a fair comparison in number of the swift deaths that result from natural convulsions with the slaughter daily wrought by our own ignorance or wilful neglect.

Terrific tempests not long ago swept around the world, shaking continents and submerging islands; yet the roll of the dead whom they slew is small, contrasted with the record in a month of fatally gastric and cerebral fevers, and pulmonary catastrophes occuring in the same space of time, in any one country we could name, from just the ignorance of which we have been speaking.

An old tamer of wild beasts says: "As for the smell of blood maddening them, I know there is a popular notion to that effect, but it is not true. I have had occasion enough to know when it was my blood they smelt. Lions and tigers raised in captivity are more dangerous than those who are well-broken when taken wild, full grown. When a cub born in a cage grows up he will become impudent, saucy, aggressive, and is too familiar with men to be easily cowed. But the wild beast never forgets when he has been once well-whipped, and though his instincts will still prompt to attack, he will have his doubts about the results of his getting into a fight. You may handle a young lion for years, and it will be harmless as a Newfoundland dog, until suddenly, without any apparent reason, all its ferocity will be developed."

St. Petersburg possesses 67,000 inhabited houses. The first brick dwelling was built in 1710, two years before the city was made the seat of government. Exceeding stillborn children, no fewer than 5,725 deaths occurred there between May and August last, or over thirty-four in every thousand of [illegible].

"Won't you ladies tell me what you are talking about?" said a fop. "I'm all ears." One of the ladies looked at him sharply and said, "So you are; you ought never to get your hair cut."

The girl who used to sing, "O, had I the wings of a dove," is satisfied with a chicken leg now—she is married.

San Stefano.

San Stefano, which a recent treaty has made historical, was originally a colony of fishermen founded by Neapolitan emigrants, whose descendants still live there and sell fish and oysters. It is a delightful retreat, which in summer attracts foreign merchants and Turkish functionaries. It is embellished with artistic little palaces, and delights in a well-appointed hotel. The village is situated a little above the level of the sea, and upon an expansive plain remarkably prolific of vegetation. A railroad connects San Stefano with Constantinople, which is reached in half an hour. The cars traverse the most picturesque quarter of the city, that inhabited by Belgian gardeners and Greek artisans. At the station of Yonikale the traveler sees the ruins of a wall which of old surrounded Byrantium, and the Castle of the Seven Towers, where Padiscia once confined the representatives of the foreign powers that had offended the Sublime Porte. It does not seem that any Turks settle at San Stefano.—No bars are seen upon the windows, an evident indication that the harem is not in vogue there.

WASHINGTON'S SELF CONTROL.—An officer to whom he was much attached was taken dangerously ill, and he had him removed from his uncomfortable quarters to a room in his own house.—Late in the evening one of his aids with some other young officers, returned from a party in the country, and gathering around the old fire-place grew quite hilarious over some incident or incidents that had occurred. Washington stepped out of his room adjoining, and after exchanging a few words with them, spoke of the sick officer and his dangerous condition. The young officers became quiet, but after a little while they forgot all about it, and were merry as ever. In the midst of their jokes and laughter the door of Washington's room opened very gently, and the general himself appeared with a candle in his hand. Crossing the floor on tiptoe, he went to the kitchen as if in search of something, and immediately returned in the same noiseless, careful manner. The young men took the hint, and immediately dispersed.

A Roman letter says: that Rome cannot properly be said to have any markets, all the selling of provisions being done by peddling around the streets. He says: "Some idea may be formed of the poverty among the people by the fact that a chicken is cut up and sold in quarters. You can buy a leg, or a wing, or a breast, or a whole bird at your option. We have watched a butcher selling half a pound of meat, and the fruiters selling half a pound of cherries. Some of our housewives who take half a dozen baskets with them to market would be surprised to see heads of families carrying home their marketing in a small basket, with one or two small bunches of cherries on top."

Vanadium is reckoned the most costly of the fifty known metals, and iron the cheapest; though really the most valuable of all. As estimated by commercial prices current, a pound of vanadium costs more than two hundred tons of pig iron. There are nineteen metals more costly than gold, though many of them are rare and practically valueless as far as applied to any practical use in their metallic state. None of the metals are poisonous by themselves, probably because they are insoluble in their metallic condition.

"I wish to ask the court," said a facetious lawyer, who had been called to the witness stand to testify as an expert, "if I am compelled to come into this case, in which I have no personal interest, and give a legal opinion for nothing?" "Yes, yes, certainly," replied the mild-mannered judge; "give it for what it is worth."

An Englishman was boasting to a Yankee that they had a book in the British Museum which was once owned by Cicero. "Oh, that ain't nothin'," retorted the Yankee; "in the museum in Boston they've got the lead-pencil that Noah used to check off the animals that went into the ark."

An ingenious Italian has made an invention whereby he produces on the piano sustained notes, such as can be obtained from all wind instruments and from the violin family. The name of the new instrument is "melo piano."

The just-published report of an Irish benevolent society says: "Notwithstanding the large amount paid for medicine and medical attendance, very few deaths occurred during the year."

The following sign is said to be attached to the Lyceum Hall, on Lynde street, Boston: "W. Browning, clothes cleaned and repaired in the rear."

WHEN MEN ARE AT THEIR BEST.—Dr. Beers states that from an analysis of the lives of a thousand representative men in all the great branches of the human family, he made the discovery that the golden decade was between 40 and 50; the brazen between 20 and 30; the iron between 50 and 60. The superiority of youth and middle life over old age in original work appears all the greater when we consider the fact that all the positions of honor and prestage—professorships and public stations—are in the hands of the old. Reputation, like money and position, is mainly confined to the old. Men are not widely known until long after they have done the work which gave them their fame. Portraits of great men are delusions; statues are false. They are taken when men have become famous, which, on the average, is at least twenty-five years after they did the work which gave them fame. Original work requires enthusiasm. If all the original work done by men under 45 was annihilated, they would be reduced to barbarism. Men are at their best at the time when enthusiasm and experience are almost evenly balanced. The period, on the average, is from 38 to 40. After this, the law is that the experience increases, but enthusiasm decreases. Of course there are exceptions.

NAPKINS IN ENGLAND.—It is not the general custom to use napkins at luncheon in England, although a great house luncheon is in reality a small dinner, as it may well be when "ta muckle dinner hersel" is at 8 o'clock, and on great occasions at 9. An American lady was visiting one of these houses, where she found the usual absence of the napkins at midday. She knew her hostess so well that she could venture to ask her how it was that napkins were not used at luncheon. Her grace—for she was a duchess—replied simply and briefly that it was "not the custom," and with an air that signified that that settled the question. But her guest had taken luncheon with the queen more than once at Balmoral, and that she told her friend as a sort of justification of her inquiry. "Indeed!" replied the duchess, "The queen had better be careful. She will make herself unpopular if she undertakes to change the custom of the country." The Philistinism of John Bull does not even stop short of napkins.—*Atlantic.*

Wild horses roam over Southwestern Kansas. The difficult feat of capturing them was formerly accomplished with the lasso. Entire herds are now secured by a new plan. The hunter's outfit ordinarily consists of a fast walking pair of horses attached to a wagon, four saddle ponies, provisions for several weeks and six men. A herd being found, the pursuers go toward them at a leisurely pace, doing nothing to frighten them. The wild horses run away, but are again and again overtaken. No effort is made to drive them in any particular direction, nor to hurry them. This is kept up day after day, until they become familiar with the sight of the men, who, at the end of two weeks, are able to go among them. They are somewhat docile through hunger, too, having been kept too steadily moving to permit of sufficient grazing. They are at length driven to a ranch and secured.

A citizen entered a saloon and called for a cigar. The barkeeper handed out the box, the cigar was selected, but the customer did not appear to be very much pleased with it. "Where's the corned beef?" he inquired. "Corned beef!" the barkeeper repeated. "Why, what do you want with that?" "Well," was the response, "Corned beef and cabbage always go together. I've got the cabbage here (indicating the cigar,) and I ought to have the beef to match it."

A little more than ten years ago the Japanese army were still using bows and arrows, and wearing armor; now the soldiers use breech-loading rifles, and the Government has recently adopted the most potent weapon for the suppression of rebellion—a just administration of the laws.

The *Hawkeye* reports that several Americans have been guillotined in Paris for persisting in speaking the French language. The French government justifies its courts by saying the people of France can't stand everything.

Elizabeth Allen, in a poem, asks, "O, willow, why forever weep?" Elizabeth is a little mistaken as to the facts. It isn't the willow that weeps, it is the boy who dances under the limber end of it.

A Springfield man advertises for "ten good salesmen that love the Bible."

Never stop to argue the point with an excited hornet.

THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

County Official Press.

WHY GREATEST AND BEST?

We see some envious mortals object to the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY being called the greatest and best line in the country. What means greatest? Is it more length of line, miles operated and business transported? What means best? Every one knows the reply. That this line is greatest, a few facts will demonstrate.—It operates nearly twenty one hundred miles of road, (2,078 to be exact) and reaches nearly every important point in Northern Illinois, in Wisconsin, in Northern Michigan, in Iowa, in Minnesota, and runs many miles into Dakota. What other line begins to traverse so many States?—None—Not one.

A road 500 miles in length is a long one. A thousand miles makes a great line. What then should be said of one 2,100 miles long?—Just think of it—If it was laid eastward from New York it would reach more than two thirds of the way across the Atlantic Ocean, or from the pine clad hills of Maine to the sunny shores of the Gulf of Mexico.—Great is it not? Then for a moment look at its business. It carries millions (think of what millions mean) of passengers a year, to say nothing of the silver and iron, and lead and lumber, and cattle and hogs, and thousands on thousands of car loads of wheat, and oats, and corn, and horses, sheep and the thousand and one other kinds of freight that is grown or used or handled by the people of the great North west, through which it is the great iron highway. Take down your map and trace its routes. Fix your eye on Chicago as a starting point. Westward in nearly an air line you will trace its California line till you reach the Missouri river at Council Bluffs opposite Omaha—here is a single run of nearly 500 miles. Back to Chicago again you look North west, and follow another of its routes through Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, through the pine woods of that whole State and into Minnesota, and on to St. Paul and Minneapolis—this is 400 hundred miles more. Again looking from Chicago you can trace a line through Sparta, Wisconsin, La Crosse, in the same State, Winona, Owatonna and New Ulm, in Minnesota, and North-westward far into Dakota—here we have 625 miles more of road. Again coming to Chicago we see two lines running Northwardly—one along the lake shore to Milwaukee, and thence to Fond du Lac, and the other running more inland, through Janesville, Watertown, etc., also to Fond du Lac, thence North through Oshkosh, De Pere, Green Bay and Escanaba, to Negaunee, Ishpeming and Marquette—here is an other 440 miles of road. Then we have a line from Chicago to Elgin, Rockford and Freeport, another from Clinton, Iowa, to Anamosa in the same State, another from Kenosha on Lake Michigan to Rockford, in Northern Illinois, and after all longer lines we have many short spans to traverse before we have found out all of the CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

Is it any wonder then that this line is called the great Western Trunk Line? So far ahead of anything else is it in the way of road bed, cars, locomotives and hotel coaches, that even its competitors are obliged to acknowledge that it is the best.

The passengers to or from California, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, the Black Hills, Minnesota, Manitoba, the East, West, North or South, should see that they are furnished tickets by this great line. Forget not that this alone of all the roads west of the roads west or north of Chicago; run the world-renowned Pullman or any other form of hotel car, no matter what they claim.—*The Herald.*

A convict named Jones secreted himself Friday evening week in the flume that carries the water for the machinery at the penitentiary of Oregon. Thorough search was made and after three hours he was found three feet under water. He had made a mask out of rubber to to go over his face and head, fitting so closely that it was impervious to water. A piece of rubber hose some four feet in length was fitted in such a manner to the mask as to connect with the "outside" world so as to give him all the air necessary to keep the valves of his lungs in tune. When found there he lay in the flume, one end of the hose floating by a block of wood attached on the surface of the water, while his "corpus" was lying on the bottom of the flume. He had been so long under water that he was nearly perished.

The British ship Glendarnel which has arrived at San Francisco, from Otago, New Zealand, touched at Pitcairn Island on the 12th of July. She was boarded by two boats from shore, bringing with them fruits and other products of the island. In exchange, the Islanders were supplied with necessary articles. They reported all well on shore.

At last arrangements have been perfected whereby the workingmen of Nevada county will soon have subscribed a sufficient sum to erect a stately monument to the memory of Hon. Wm. Watt, deceased.

Richard Upjohn, one of the oldest and best known architects in the country, and architect of Trinity Church, New York, is dead.

In the list of persons subject to military duty in Santa Clara county, as filed in the office of the County Clerk by the Assessor, is the name of "Fanny Jones."

The New York *Times* announces the death of George Vining Bowers, the comedian. He was forty three years old.

OUR MINING PROSPECTS.

Since the formation of this county a more favorable opportunity for mining men to obtain valuable mining property has never been presented than Alpine can offer at this period in her history. It is not owing to the barrenness of our mountains that Alpine is not more favorably known in mining circles, but it is owing to the ignorance and bad management of those who have attempted to develop some of the best mining property in the county, and the failure of the score of processes for working ores that have been tried here since '65, when the Rivot furnace was erected at Markleeville. We have had introduced here at this late day a process that has been eminently successful in reducing the most rebellious ores in Alpine county, and at an insignificant expense per ton. The process we refer to is the Leaching Process, introduced at the Advance Mill by Ottakar Hoffmann, of San Francisco. Through this process the Advance Company has been enabled to make regular shipments of bullion to San Francisco for several weeks past. Now that we have a reduction process that will make our ores release their treasure at a trifling cost, there is encouragement for mining men to take hold of mines in Alpine and develop them. With a mill at the mine, to save the expense of transporting the ore, ten dollar ore would pay a profit to the mine owner and enable him to develop his mine with its product. There is scarcely a mining claim in Alpine county that would fail to produce ten or fifteen dollar ore from the croppings. This county can offer inducements to parties desiring to embark in mining enterprises that few mining districts can offer. In all the mining districts of the county there is an abundance of wood and water—the latter sufficient to run hundreds of stamps, and mining enterprises can be managed here with a less outlay of money than would be required for like enterprises in other districts. The county will recuperate under the continued success of the new reduction process at the Advance Mill, and those having interests here are already feeling encouraged, and steps are being taken by San Francisco parties to inaugurate a mammoth mining enterprises in the Silver Mountain District early next Spring, when other claims at Silver Mountain will be started up. With our mines placed in charge of superintendents who thoroughly understand silver mining and are economical in their management, we are confident that Alpine will soon fall in line as a bullion-producing county. A large number of our claims are now subject to relocation, and there are many valuable mining properties here that can be had on good terms by parties wishing to develop them. Alpine has one bullion-producing mine, and a judicious outlay of capital would soon give us a score of them. We have to say to capitalists and mining men, as the storekeeper says to the public, do not purchase or locate mines without examining the mines of Alpine.

AN UNGRATEFUL REPUBLIC.—A pile of furniture and household goods, among them a sewing machine, lying on the sidewalk opposite 302 Mulberry street, New York, one evening recently, indicated that some poor tenant had been dispossessed.

Inquiry established the fact that the tenant was Mrs. Mary Miller, a German lady who had been reduced to poverty. Her husband, who had recently been sent to a lunatic asylum, was once a wealthy banker of Richmond, Virginia, and during the rebellion Mrs. Miller helped Union prisoners with bread.

She says the guards of Libby Prison were composed at times of citizens forcibly enrolled, many of them Germans, who sympathized with the Northern prisoners inside. Mrs. Miller, often at the risk of her life, conveyed loves of bread to the prisoners through these guards.

She would meet them in some obscure place, take the blankets from their knapsacks and fill them with bread. Then the guards would go back to the prison and give the food to those inside.

A morning paper says that if Mrs. Miller belonged to the other sex and was a politician she would in all probability have been on the roll of patriotic office holders during all these years, but she was only a woman, and what she gave away she now sadly needs. The gentlemen who are saving the country and preserving the results of the war have not, of course, time to think about her.

AMADOR COUNTY DOGBERRIES.—Many of our eminent attorneys at law might find it to their advantage to study up the unwritten codes of some of our Justices in this county. One of these judicial dignitaries, not long since, gravely informed a poor unfortunate woman, who had been ushered into his Court, and whose pitiful appearance had aroused his Judgeship to a tearful sympathy, that "if she would plead 'not guilty' an *alibi* would thereby be proven, and then a verdict of acquittal would follow." The same Judge, on a former occasion, fined one of our citizens $5 for the crime of "assault and battery," for calling one of his neighbors a d—d thief," and this, too, without any complaint having been made. There is nothing like preserving the dignity of the law by electing eminent legal minds to the Bench on all occasions.—*Amador Dispatch.*

IS HE A CATHOLIC.—The N. Y. *Times* says that many persons will be glad to know that Dennis Kearney, though an Irishman, is not a Roman Catholic. The *Catholic Telegraph*, which we have quoted from, pronounces him an Orangeman. If so the fact alone is sufficient to make nearly every Roman Catholic in the land his bitter foe. Moreover Catholics are as a body entirely opposed to communism. Every form of the Roman Church is the essence of conservatism, while communism is the extreme of radicalism.

The following order has been issued by the Postmaster General: "It is hereby ordered that the present system of registering mail matter of the first class be extended to matter of the third class. The Third Assistant Postmaster General will therefore issue the necessary instructions to Postmasters and other officers of the Department for the execution of this order at all Post offices from and after the 1st day of October, 1878.

COPP'S U. S. MINING LAWS.—We have on hand a few copies of Copp's U. S. Mining Laws, with decisions of the U. S. Land Commissioner and of the Supreme Court in regard to mining affairs. This work should be in the hands of all interested in mining. Price, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN MCNEILL, *Sacramento.* L. S. ADAMS, *San Francisco.*

ADAMS, McNEILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NO. 92 FRONT STREET, COR. L.

Sacramento, Ca.,

DEALERS IN

California Produce.

Quicksilver

and Fuse:

Wines, Liquors, and Tobacco.

AGENTS

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POWDER WORKS.

of

SANTA CRUZ.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES, both BLASTING and SPORTING POWDER, constantly on hand for sale at San Francisco prices, adding freight.

BEATTY

BEATTY'S PIANOS AND ORGANS, WASHINGTON NEW JERSEY. Beatty's Pianos, grand, square and upright, are pronounced by the press and the people as the most beautiful and sweetest toned Pianos ever manufactured. Sent on test trial and pronounced the best in the world. Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs. Any manufacturer challenged to equal them. They possess power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic delicacy, exquisitely beautiful solo effects, and the only stop action ever invented that cannot be disarranged by use. The bellows capacity is so great that but little effort is required with the feet to supply all the air necessary. Best made and most elegant cases in the market. All solid wood ornaments. Every instrument fully warranted for six years as strictly first class, and sent on from 5 to 15 days' test trial. Illustrated Newspaper sent free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, United States of America.

ORGANS. BEATTY PIANOS.

The public are particularly cautioned against bogus instruments which are being palmed off as genuine Beatty celebrated Pianos and Organs, and particularly from parties in the West and South-West, where this detestable trickery has been extensively practised on the reputation I have gained; also beware of anonymous circulars with false quotations from certain trade journals. Write for explanation. Send for Beatty's illustrated Piano and Organ Advertiser, containing testimonials from millionaires, bankers, merchants, lawyers, clergymen, and thousands of purchasers throughout the length and breadth of the land, with full particulars of the great Piano and Organ war against high prices. Newspaper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, United States of America.

BARNES' SCROLL SAW, FOOT OR STEAM POWER. Warranted to Cut 3 Inch Stuff 1 Foot per Minute. Send for Circular. PRICE, $50 00.

OSBORN & ALEXANDER, 621 MARKET STREET, opp. PALACE HOTEL. San Francisco

The Great Mechanics' Tool Store of the Pacific Coast.

The towns of Austin and Eureka, Nevada, have again been devastated by a cloud burst. That at Austin occurred on Thursday, the 15th, and devastated the business part of the town. That at Eureka occurred on the same evening, but little damage was done to other than movable property.

☞ The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.

429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS AND THROAT DISEASES, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!—A gentleman writes from New Orleans, as follows: "Send me two dollars worth of "your *Bristol's Pills*, I have tried all "kinds, and do not hesitate to say that "Bristol's are the best Pills in the world." *Bristol's Sarsaparilla*, the great blood purifier, should be used with the Pills.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

MINING NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

PENNSYLVANIA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY. Principal place of business, Silver Mountain, Alpine county, State of California. Location of Works, Silver Mountain Mining District, Alpine County, State of California.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1878, at 8 o'clock P. M. to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may come before it.

ALEX. C. FOLGER, Secretary.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, AND HARDWARE.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN this line of business on the coast, having started with the first FARMING interests of the State. Have always taken the lead in VALUABLE MACHINES, ETC. They are now exclusive agents for many of the most valuable machines that are used in farming, among which are the

BUCKEYE MOWERS AND REAPERS, HOLLINSWORTH SULKY RAKES, CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPERS, TIGER SELF-DUMP SULKY RAKES.

(The Tiger Self-Dump Rake is the latest and best rake invented)

BAIN'S FARM and FREIGHT WAGONS, BAIN'S HEADER WAGONS, The Best Wagons ever sold in California.

THRASHERS, HORSE POWERS, HEADERS, AMES' STRAW-BURNING ENGINES, GANG PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, ETC., are the best to be found in market.

We carry all the goods to be expected in this line. Also,

A Full Line of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Belting, Fence, Bailing Wire, Barbed Fence Wire, POWDER, SHOT, ETC.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK, OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Address,

BAKER & HAMILTON,

SACRAMENTO OR SAN FRANCISCO.

[ap27-tf]

BEST business you can engage in $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. my11-1y

DR. SPINNEY

No. 11 Kearny Street,

Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with the frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient can not account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. DR. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

OFFICE HOURS.—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5.

Call or address.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

m18-1y No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco.

MECHANICS' STORE.

Notice to Dealers in General Merchandise.

Our Wholesale Establishment

OFFERS TO RETAIL DEALERS THE FOLLOWING LINES OF GOODS

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises.

We claim to offer the following advantages to dealers: Buying our goods from manufacturers and jobbers East, in very large quantities, we obtain the closest prices, and, as our expenses will be much lower in Sacramento than for a similar business in San Francisco we shall be enabled to UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS.

Our terms will be strictly net cash, and no discount.

No goods will be permitted to leave our house unless the full amount has been paid for under any circumstances.

We shall mark all our goods in plain figures and sell them at one price.

We will never deviate from our marked price, no matter how large the order will be. This will enable the poorest judge of goods to obtain as much for the money as the closest and sharpest buyer.

We shall sell goods wholesale to Dealers and Peddlers only. Orders for customers will be filled from our retail department only.

☞ We shall fill orders and answer all communications promptly to any part of California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado and Montana. Address all letters.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

IN OPENING OUT OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, WE ARE NOW ENABLED TO OFFER EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN THE WAY OF PRICES,

In Our Retail Stores,

FOR THE REASON THAT,

As we are now buying for our Wholesale Department, we buy in original cases and bales, thus obtaining large trade discounts, which will enable us to

SELL GOODS LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

One item alone, our stores, Nos. 98, 100, 102, 104 and 106 K street, would cost at least $21,000 a year for rent in San Francisco. We have no such expenses, as WE OWN OUR STORE PROPERTY.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS IN

Dry Goods, Boys' Clothing, Summer Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

We are now importing our Laces, Linens, and Embroideries from manufacturers' agents direct and we shall in all cases GIVE FULL VALUE FOR THE MONEY, no abuse to those who are judges, but to those who are no judges.

As our prices are marked plainly on every article in the house, and we sell at one price only, it is strictly against the rules of our house to permit any of our employes to misrepresent any article offered for sale. Cotton is not sold for Union Linen, and Union Linen for pure linen; nor Satinet sold for Cassimere.

Any one in our employ who misrepresents any article is at once discharged, as we have found out by experience, that Principle, Duty and Policy are all in favor of

THE HOUSE THAT DEALS HONORABLY TO ALL ALL!

☞ We shall continue, as heretofore, to fill all orders for any part of the Pacific coast, and persons in the interior can rest assured that their orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

☞ By our system of doing business, a person living hundreds of miles away can obtain as much for their money as one who applies personally to our store. All we want is a clear description of goods wanted, description of colors, sizes and proper address.

☞ We fill an order for twenty-five cents worth of goods with as much care as one for hundreds of dollars. Price List and Samples sent (free) to any part of the Pacific coast.

Address, MECHANICS' STORE, Sacramento, California.

CLAPP, BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

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LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

161 State Street, Chicago.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT, AND SPRING WAGONS.

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN,

Using nothing but

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY AND THE VERY BEST OF SELECTED TIMBER,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.——, to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work of the usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at the shops of sale, free of charge, on the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser presenting a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1, 1878. {THEO. W. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for PRICES and TERMS, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER, to

FISH BROS. & CO., RACINE, WIS.

THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

County Official Press

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCURSIONISTS.—After a sojourn of a few days with his our friends, John Andrus and family, of Gault, left on Wednesday for Lake Tahoe, via Hope Valley. Mr. Andrus is out on a three months tour. The admirable and well-appointed outfit of this party require more than a passing notice. The wagon, the handiwork of Mr. Andrus, was made expressly for this trip. Large and on springs, it is as comfortable as an easy chair. The outfit is probably the best that ever passed through this county, and made camp life as comfortable as home. A large wall tent, spring beds, picnic chairs, cooking stove, carpet, table, etc., etc., and an abundant supply of provisions are proof that the head of the family understood the requirements of such a trip.

A GOOD JOKE.—The best joke of the season is the fact that some members of the Lamphool Club of Alpine are urging our Alpine subscribers to withdraw their subscriptions, and the reasons advanced are that we have always opposed and injured the county. That is pretty good talk for raw-headed residents who don't own real estate; never paid taxes in this county, and are not worth one cent, and can take a walk out of Alpine as easy as a tramp. And, in this business, our friends have treated the dampfools as tramps.

MUSICAL CABINETS.—Webster Lodge I. O. O. F., of Markleeville; and ourselves are in receipt of the Needham Musical Cabinet, and all parties are pleased. This latest musical invention is a marvel, and cannot but be popular. It is shaped like a parlor organ, but has no keys—the music being produced by prepared paper passing over the reeds. It is played with foot pedals, and, to furnish perfect music, nothing is required of the performer but to keep "blowing." For sale by E. P. Needham & Son, New York.

HYDRAULIC MINING.—William H. Naileigh, Daniel L. Naileigh and William Pennison, of Virginia, have been for the past two months engaged in preparing for hydraulic mining near Tayman's Bridge, on the Carson River. Yesterday they commenced laying out a ditch. It will be two miles long, and, if the Winter is favorable, will be completed by next Spring. If not favorable it will not be finished until next June.

ELECTION.—An election will be held on the Fourth day of September next to elect a Supervisor for the Second District. Polls will be opened in Hope Valley, Markleeville and Woodfords.—See Election Proclamation and Laws in another column.

CENTERVILLE ROAD.—This road, leading from Centerville to Love's ranch, is fast being completed, and will soon be in order for safe travel. Mr. Love has driven his team over it.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR.—U. S. Surveyor General Wagner has appointed Prof. L. L. Hawkins U. S. Deputy Mining Surveyor.

BULLION.—On Thursday one bar of silver, valued at $600, was shipped from the Advance mine to San Francisco.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—The Board of Supervisors will meet as a Board of Equalization on Monday next.

J. B. Scott, one of the principal stockholders in the Utah mine, situated at Newtown, has been in town and this vicinity, for several days. The Company are about to erect a mill and hoisting works on their property, and Mr. Scott is here to superintend the business. He has been looking for suitable second hand machinery, but tells us that he has thus far been unsuccessful, and thinks they will be obliged to build entirely new.—*El Dorado Republican.*

KEARNEY.—This gifted son of California has not made a very shining mark during his Eastern visit. A dispatch from Indianapolis to the N. Y. *Herald* says: Kearney was advertised to speak as "the Patrick Henry of California," and says he is rapidly finding his level.

The *World* says editorially: "If citizen Kearney were to die this week, his obituary notices would not be nearly so long as they would have been had he perished on his way East.

NEW PATENTS.—Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific coast inventors:

George E. Dow, S. F., steam engines; Horace P. Fletcher, S. F., ball targets; Eugene Hawkes, San Diego, pumps; James B. Newland, Sacramento, wagon jacks; Jacob Batchley, Kernville, wire rope ways; Frank M. Chapin and Joshua Gerabacher, Cuffey's Cove, vehicle torsion springs. Trademarks—John Prasso, Oakland, coffees and spices.

J. M. Weatherwax, a pioneer of El Dorado county, died last week.

[BY AUTHORITY].

PROCLAMATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALPINE
Office of the Board of Supervisors,
August 17th, A. D. 1878

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Supervisors of Alpine county that an election be held throughout Supervisor District No. 2, in and for Alpine county, California, on the

FIRST WEDNESDAY OF SEPTEMBER,
A. D. 1878,

for the purpose of electing a Supervisor for said District Number Two, to [illegible] for said County of Alpine.

The following places have been designated for holding the election, and the following named persons have been appointed to act as Inspectors and Judges of the several election precincts in said Supervisor District No. 2:

PRECINCTS:

Markleeville Precinct—Polls at Court House; Inspector, J. Crumble; Judges, W. A. Johnson and C. Coleman.

Woodfords—Polls at Hall, Inspector, Wm. Clogston; Judges, J. E. Johns and J. R. Wade.

[illegible] House. Inspector, [illegible] Stevens and S. A. Nye.

By Order of the Board of Supervisors,
Attest L. M. BUEL, Clerk.

ELECTION LAW.

SEC. 41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of Title II., part one of the political code, who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who in his official capacity knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention of, or in violation of any of the provisions thereof, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

SEC. 42. Every person who wilfully causes procures, or allows himself to be registered in the great register of any county, knowing himself not entitled to such registration, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail or state prison not exceeding one year, or by both; and in all cases where, on the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the great register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the court must order such registration to be cancelled.

SEC. 43. Every person who, after being required by the board of judges at any election, refuses to take the oath, or who, after being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such board, touching his right or the right of any other person to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 44. Every person summoned to appear and testify before any board of registration, who wilfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 45. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot-box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot-box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election; or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot-box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or wilfully detains, mutilates or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony.

SEC. 46. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote, attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 47. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 48. Every officer or clerk of election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot box, or taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so, when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot-box, or ballots lawfully polled, he is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two nor more than seven years.

SEC. 49. Every inspector, judge or clerk of an election, who, previous to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens, or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to be opened or examined previous to putting the same into the ballot-box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such inspector, judge or clerk has found on any ballot to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by fine, not less than [illegible] nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 50. Every person who wilfully forges a certificate of election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town or ward where no election was in fact held, or wilfully substitutes, forges or counterfeits returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not less than two or more than ten years.

SEC. 51. Every person who wilfully adds to or substracts from the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns, or who alters such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of either such offences, and does not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the district attorney or grand jury of the proper county, or to some justice of the peace in such county, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of six months, or in the state prison not exceeding two years.

SEC. 53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who cannot read, with a ticket, informing or telling such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person for any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or if any inspector, judge or clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces, or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 54. Every person, who, with intent to promote the election either of himself or any other person, either—

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election.

2. Pays for, procures or engages to pay for any such entertainment.

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm.

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills and other papers previous to such election—

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 55. Every person, who, being a candidate at an election, offers or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person to office, as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer, made in violation of the last section, to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 57. Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering of any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit, in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person, member of either of the bodies in this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

SEC. 58. Every person who, by threats, intimidations or unlawful violence, wilfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 59. Every person who wilfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully being held for the purpose of hearing addresses on or considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 61. Every person who wilfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections, is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

SEC. 62. Every person who prints any ticket not in conformity with section one thousand one hundred and ninety-one of the Political Code, or who circulates or gives to another any ticket, knowing at the time that such ticket does not conform to the provisions of section one thousand one hundred and ninety-one of the Political Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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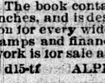

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THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

GENEVRA ROMAINE'S FATE.

The little house looked like a small fragment of some ancient castle of the Old World. Its low walls were of pale gray stone, the jagged angles of its roof defied any architectural description, and it was draped from the tip of its clustering, conical chimneys to the iron-grated windows of its base with thick, dark, green, glossy-leaved ivy. Abundant blossoms of the "Queen of the Prairie" hung in festoons of pale pink and vivid velvety crimson about the deep, narrow-mullioned windows and Gothic doors. The garden was a tangle of roses of bridal-white and damask-red, and scented sprays of yellow-bloom like disks of gold.

This odd little house and delicious garden were set in the heart of a rich green country girded by fair, pine-topped hills, and a rampart of far-away purple peaks forever swept by a phantasmagoria of cloud in a sheen of silver, a flush of rose, or a haze of amethyst.

My room was low and long and quaint. It was wainscoted with oak, and its wall and ceiling were painted in some delicate, misty, tawny tint, as delightful as peculiar. The moss brown carpet was strewn with purple pansies and satiny lilies, and the sofas and chairs were cushioned in silken violet and maize. A few rare old pictures in frames of tarnished gilt adorned the walls; and one, placed between the two windows, directly opposite a tall pier-glass at the other end of the apartment, was the life-sized portrait of a beautiful woman.

This pictured beauty was shaped like a Hebe; she had an innocent lily-face, sparkling eyes of violet-blue, a braided crown of pale-gold hair, pink dimpled cheeks, and pouting scarlet lips. She was dressed in a sort of toilet worn nearly a century ago—such as one often now sees among masquerade costumes; a short skirt and short low corsage of white satin, flounced with lace and garlanded with white roses; and over this a trained robe of pale-blue velvet fringed with gold. Pearls and white roses alone adorned the hair and bosom, and pearls and rubies flashed on the neck and arms through the modest drapery of cloudy lace.

To one of an impassioned and imaginative temperament the exquisite painted form and face suggested at all times some dead romance. When had she lived? whom had she loved? and how and where had she died?

I had hired the place, just as it was, with an antique furniture and one antiquated servant, for a few weeks of summer rest. The house was not a furlong away from the busy, gossiping village of Roselynne, and yet to me it seemed utterly isolated in a beautiful and soul-soothing seclusion. Here, among the scent of roses and apple-bloom, from the rhymeless music of bird songs, the hum of bees and the chirp of insects, or from the thunderous dirges of a storm among the hills, I could weave my elegies, a fantasia or extravaganza, unmolested, as born and measured by my mood.

Very late one night, when the old moon hung white and glittering above the tallest western mountain peaks, I sat alone in my room, gazing through my open windows upon the far-stretching orchards without—the garden and the orchards that waved in the sweet night-breezes like a foamy sea flushed with the gold and rose of an aurora borealis.

The call of a distant night-bird, the rustle of a mouse in the wainscoting, or the creaking of the dead tree that grated against the windows that flanked the portrait—some sound that was neither a song, nor a flutter, nor a sigh, startled me.

I arose from my recumbent ease on a sofa and looked curiously about me.

The luminous, silvery splendor of the old moon-crescent lay broad and clear down the length of the room and touched the picture of the painted woman with an unearthly light.

As I looked, the vivid scarlet of the lips, the lustre of the azure eyes, the coronal of dead-gold hair, the exquisite figure and face, seemed to grow dim and fade away, and a shroud of ghostly, bluish-white cloud veiled the canvas from the ceiling to the floor. And then out of the spectral cloud grew a delicate, corpse-like form, and with a waving of waxen hands and a mesmeric gaze of eyes, that were like two smothered blue flames, transfixed me as if in a nightmare.

"I am Genevra Romaine," said an Æolian voice that thrilled me. "You have often looked upon me as I was once in the days of my youth and pride and loveliness. My lady, fifty years have come and gone since those halcyon days. Shall I tell you what my life was like then? It was like that of the skylark you found dead among the roses this morning—the dead bird with the broken wing, whose heart had been pierced, while it was singing towards the sun, by a sportsman's heedless shot. It was like the lily you plucked this morning before it was torn and trampled by the strange blood-hounds that bayed at your gate. A lily and a lark—that was what he called me—the man I loved. My lover was Colonel Beresford. He had much wealth, and he was heir to a title, and all I had was this little house, with its gardens and fields of roses and apple-bloom. But he wooed me as a gallant knight should woo a royal lady, and I became his wife. But our marriage was at dead of night, in darkness and secrecy. No bridal bells were rung; I wore no orange flowers, nor bridal satins and laces. There was no witness of our wedding vows save the one acolyte of the weak old priest who read the service and heard our promises, and declared us man and wife. But I was satisfied and happy with my handsome, dark-eyed husband. His house was our home, this very room our marriage chamber. I loved the place, for here I was born and here my parents died; I loved it with an eternal love, and when my husband was made *Count* Beresford, I was loath to leave it for his home across the sea. At first my husband laughed at my foolish fondness for the place where he had wooed and won me; he said he must cage his singing lark in his beautiful English castle; that he must clothe his wildwood lily in cloth of gold and royal jewels, and that she must live deliciously and fare sumptuously with the titled and favored friends of his own country. Still at the end of a year he went alone and left me here desolate. Oh, it was a weary, dreary time! He never wrote, he never sent for me, he never came."

The voice ceased in a quivering wail, and again all was silent save the rustle of some rodent wandering behind the wainscoting, or the rattle of the dead tree limbs without the windows. Then the hands, so unearthly and luminous, seemed to stir the vapory vail through which the strange, spectral eyes scintillated like incandescent sapphires.

"I said he never came," spoke the vision; "but he did after twelve silent months had passed. He came at dead of night and surprised me sleeping in yonder old oaken bed, where you lay only last night. He did not awake me with kisses, as he had been wont to do when he loved me first. I was aroused from sweet dreams of him by his cruel hand crushing my lips like a weight of iron, and the deadly, suffocating odor of some insidious drug scorching up my nostrils to my brain. I was conscious of being in his arms, and then of listening to the rumble of wheels with a dreadful, delirious affright. At length the roaring and the whirring ceased, and I heard no longer the steady, maddening tread of hoof-beats, the roll of wheels, nor the hard drawn breath of galloping horses. There was a pause in the journey; a gush of balmy wind, cool with dew and delicious with the perfume of flowers, swept over me. I heard the murmur of voices, and peeping cautiously through the curtains of a closed carriage where I found myself alone, I saw through the dusky, yellow haze of dawn, the stained, fresco-tinted portals of a stately house. On the dark, marble steps of the entrance stood Count Beresford in a confidential conference with a strange man, whose visage of stone and smirk of cunning seemed to chill my blood to ice. They turned and came towards the carriage. There was a cruel laugh on the lips of my husband, and on the bestial front of his companion a savage gleaming of gratification, and of obsequiousness also. If I had heard their words, I could not have known more fully the import of those soft whispered sounds. My handsome, dark-haired husband was tired of his unrecognized wife, but coward to the core of his false, black heart, he dared not take the life of the bride he despised, and so had determined to consign her to the keeping of that demon-visaged master of the gibbering wretches whose shrieks and curses I could hear within those horrible iron walls. Purposely I lay like one dead as they approached. They bore me within the portals and laid me upon the damp, icy floor of the hall, until the two—the lackey of crime and the lackey of the criminal—should drink to my destruction in an ante-room near where I was lying. I could see the glitter of crystal and the gleam of amber wine; and as the uplifted glasses clinked rim to rim, I sprang noiselessly to my feet, and fled through the yellow dusk of the dawn. Perhaps it was instinct that guided and guarded me on the long and tortuous way back to this place. I reached the house and this room on another just such night and hour as this. The same old moon hung glittering over the purple mountain-peaks. Just the same lustre of pink and rose and gold and sea-foam white lay on garden and field. At that window by the pier-glass yonder, I looked in and saw my husband sitting where you sit now, and embraced on his false bosom he held his new wife—a brown-eyed, red-lipped girl whom he had brought with him from over the sea. I watched them until my eyes were seared by the sight of her sweet trust and his diabolical treachery. She slept at last—the soundless, unbroken sleep of innocence and joy. Then I called his name. He pushed the window sash ajar, and came to my side where I stood among the roses. Even at that moment I loved him. I loved him even when he wrenched a dagger from his bosom and plunged it in my heart as I wept kneeling at his feet. He did not withdraw the murderous blade, but he lifted me in his arms and bore me to the foot of the dead creaking tree behind me now, and there, while his new bride slept, he dug a shallow grave and tossed me in, and covered me over with the green sods of the garden. At dawn he and his brown-eyed bride were miles away on their return to England. And there I lay at the roots of the young lithe tree, and my dead flesh gave strength to its branches, and my blood gave the crimson to its bloom. But the last red drop has been sucked out of my dust. See! the tree is a dead thing—only one flower remains on its topmost bough."

The Æolian voice died away, the vapory haze dissolved, the shadowy hands and spectral eyes vanished, and I saw only a pictured woman in satin and pearls smiling [illegible] canvas. I shook back my hair, and looked about me, and a warm, tawny gleam of light dazzled my scorched sense of vision. Harsh, mumbling tones vexed my hearing. I had been sleeping, and my antiquated servant was trying to arouse my stupefied perceptions to the brightness of a new-born day.

"Mercy me, miss," she cried; "how dreadfully tired you must have been last night, to be sure! And you did not hear the storm? Why there has been not another like it since I was born. The thunder was like an army of artillery, and the lightning was like bursting bombs. Look at the old tree by the window, miss! It is ripped up by the roots, and every root is dead, and—such a strange thing—there is a knot of blossoms on the oldest and tallest bough. I suppose it grew there because the branch was nearest *her* picture."

I stopped her loquaciousness, while my strained nerves thrilled with eagerness.

"What became of Genevra Romaine?" I asked. "Do you remember her?"

"Mercy me, no," replied the woman; "but my mother was her maid before the poor lady died in the mad-house."

"What made her insane?" I inquired.

"I suppose it was the will of God," was the answer.

"What became of her husband?" I asked again.

"She never had one, miss," was the response.

"But what has the gardener found? I should like to know."

She hobbled to one of the windows beside the portrait, and pushed it open. In the glory of the golden dawn, I stepped out, and, standing in a tangle of dew-wet roses, looked down upon the fallen tree with the tuft of bloom upon one rotted and disevered limb, and upon the gnarled, lifeless roots that had been torn out of the earth by the might of the midnight storm. And I saw, embraced in that network of roots, the slender bones of a human skeleton, and a rusted blade, upon the hilt of which a single diamond shone like a star.

No one ever identified the remains. No one ever presumed to guess how they came there. And the mystery of that night is a mystery still. Could it have been wholly a dream? Or did an incident of somnambulism vivified by a morose imagination put into so tragic a form the story of "Genevra Romaine's Fate?"

CURIOUS INSTINCT IN A CAT.

A few days ago some corn meal mixed with arsenic was set in my yard to exterminate the many rodents which were infesting it. The plate of poison was soon surrounded with rats, each one eager to obtain its full share. At length one much larger and apparently much older than the rest, made his appearance, walked cautiously around the festive group, snuffed the air, then advanced closely, tasted the morsel, and by a significant wave of the nose caused the other members of the party to withdraw to a respectful distance until his appetite was satisfied. The next day a neighboring cat took her accustomed posit on on the dividing fence, where she had been frequently seen to pounce upon the unwary vermin and carry them across the fence to her family. She was not stationed long before her tail began to wave nervously from side to side, and every muscle in her system seemed to be in motion. She glided softly down the side of the fence and across the yard until she confronted a rat; with their heads not more than three inches apart both cat and rat stood motionless and coolly surveyed each other for a minute or two, when the rat started for its hole unpursued. The rat showed signs of sickness by its ruffled coat, and there is no doubt but that the feline's instinct was sufficient to warn her of the danger of taking the poisoned rat.—*Letter to Forest and Stream.*

MINING LAWS OF SILVER MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT.

ARTICLE I.

This District shall be known as the Silver Mountain Mining District.

ARTICLE II.

The boundaries of this District shall be as follows: Commencing at the head of East Carson River, and running down the stream to the line of the Alpine District; thence westerly along the summit of the dividing ridge of mountains between Silver Creek and the Middle Fork of the Carson River to the summit of the mountains to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE III.

Fifteen hundred feet along the ledge and three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the ledge shall constitute a mining claim, located by one or more persons, and they shall also be entitled to all ledges discovered within these boundaries.

ARTICLE IV.

Any permanent resident of the District, holding real estate or mining property, shall be entitled to vote at any miners' meeting.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be a Recorder elected by a majority of the miners of the District, who shall hold office for one year; and it shall be his duty to record all claims that may be filed on a former location, and to satisfy himself either by personal inspection or satisfactory proof that they do not so infringe on any other location.

ARTICLE VI.

In case of a vacancy in the office of Recorder or inability to serve, a meeting for the election of Recorder may be held as said time by posting a notice thereof in three public places for three days previous to the meeting, signed by not less than ten residents of the District.

ARTICLE VII.

The Recorder shall be allowed a fee of two dollars and fifty cents for each claim recorded, and in cases where it becomes necessary for him to travel more than one mile, he shall be allowed two dollars additional.

ARTICLE VIII.

After the discovery and location of a ledge or lode parties shall have ten days allowed in which to record their claims.

ARTICLE IX.

No person shall be eligible to the office of Recorder who is not a resident of the District; nor shall he be elected upon any occasion, to take the District Books outside the limits of he town of Silver Mountain.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be necessary to expend not less than One hundred dollars worth of well-expended labor on each claim, during each year from its location, to hold it.

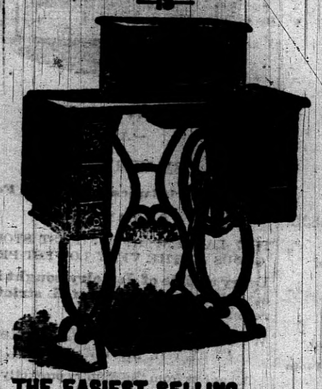
ARTICLE XI.

The name of the ledge and company shall be posted in a conspicuous place at or near its boundaries.

ARTICLE XII.

There shall be an Annual Meeting held on the first Monday in June of every year to elect officers for the ensuing year. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of all meetings to deliver the minutes of said meetings to the Recorder who shall preserve the same.

The White



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This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap second-hand are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from purchasers after part) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

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Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and perfection of leaving character of smoking and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated by inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to S. Jackson & Co., Mf'r, Petersburg, Va.

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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; We will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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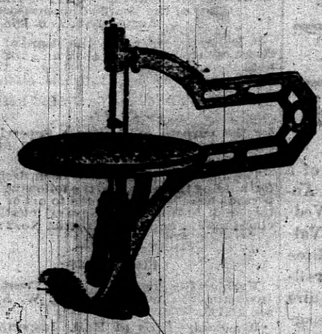

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ALL SAWS WHICH DO NOT PROVE SATISFACTORY exchanged for others of the DESIDERATUM brand or DISSTON'S Saws, at option of purchaser. Call and see them at

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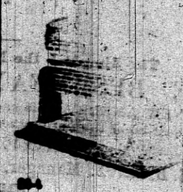

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

U. S. MAIL STAGE LINE

FROM

SILVER MOUNTAIN

to

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VIA

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V. & T. R. R.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 3, 1875,

THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

For RENO, connecting with Eastern and Western bound Passenger Trains of the C. P. R. R.,

WILL LEAVE

Virginia City Station.....at 8:45 P. M.
Gold Hill.....at 8:15 P. M.
Carson City.....at 9:35 P. M.
Arrive at Reno.....at 11 20 A. M.

WILL LEAVE

Reno.....at 1:00 A. M.
Gold Hill.....at 3:35 A. M.
Arriving at Virginia City.....at 4:15 A. M.

Local Passenger Trains

LEAVE

VIRGINIA CITY

FOR CARSON CITY AT

7:45 A. M., 12 M., and 3:45 P. M.

LEAVE

CARSON CITY

FOR VIRGINIA CITY AT

[illegible] A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

Freight and Accommodation Trains

Leave Virginia City DAILY at 5:35 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Leave Carson City DAILY at 6 A. M., 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

At Virginia, Gold Hill and Carson offices Through Tickets can be obtained to San Francisco, Ogden, and intermediate points on the C. P. R. R.

Through tickets can be procured at the Company's office, Virginia and Carson for all Eastern cities,

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

n22-tf

V. T. R. R.

Lightning Express Joint Time Table.

THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

Between Virginia City and San Francisco, via Vallejo, will leave as follows:

Going West—Will Leave

Virginia City.....at 6.00 P. M
Gold Hill.....at 6.13 "
Mound House.....at 6.45 "
Carson City.....at 7.05 "
Steamboat.....at 7.35 "
Reno.....at 8.27 "
Truckee.....at 9.55 "
Sacramento.....at 11.10 A M
Vallejo.....at 6.30 "
Arriving at San Francisco.....at 11.10 "

Coming East—will Leave

San Francisco.....at 4.00 P M
Vallejo.....at 6.10 "
Sacramento.....at 9.15 "
Truckee.....at 5.00 A M
Reno.....at 7.35 "
Steamboat.....at 7.55 "
Carson City.....at 8.35 "
Mound House.....at 9.15 "
Gold Hill.....at 10.00 "
Arriving at Virginia City.....at 10.34 "

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